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7                   UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
8                   WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
9                   AT SEATTLE

10 UN4 PRODUCTIONS, INC.,

Case No. C17-0786RSL

11                   Plaintiff,

ORDER GRANTING IN PART UN4'S  
MOTIONS FOR DEFAULT  
JUDGMENT

12                   v.

13                   DIMITRIA OMELCO, *et al.*,

14                   Defendants.

15                   **I. INTRODUCTION**

16                  This matter comes before the Court on plaintiff UN4's motions for default  
17 judgment against defendants Dimitria Omelco (Dkt. #38) and Marlene Reynier (Dkt.  
18 #40). Having reviewed the relevant briefing and the remainder of the record, UN4's  
19 motions for default judgment are GRANTED IN PART and DENIED IN PART.  
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22                   **II. BACKGROUND**

23                  The two motions for default judgment that are the subject of this Order are just a  
24 portion of the more than one hundred default judgment motions filed by plaintiff's  
25 counsel in twenty-six cases before the undersigned. All of the cases assert essentially  
26 the same causes of action based on remarkably similar allegations, although the motion  
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1 picture at issue, the owner of the copyright, and the defendants vary. For purposes of  
2 these motions, UN4 alleges that 60 individual defendants unlawfully infringed its  
3 exclusive copyright to the motion picture *Boyka Undisputed 4*, which it developed and  
4 produced, by copying and distributing the film over the Internet through a peer-to-peer  
5 network using the BitTorrent protocol. Plaintiff served internet service providers  
6 (“ISP”s) with subpoenas in order to identify the alleged infringers. Amended complaints  
7 identifying defendants by name were subsequently filed.  
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10 Defendants Omelco and Reynier (collectively “Defendants”) are named in the  
11 same complaint because, given the unique identifier associated with a particular digital  
12 copy of *Boyka Undisputed 4* and the timeframe in which the internet protocol address  
13 associated with each Defendant accessed that digital copy, UN4 alleges the named  
14 Defendants were all part of the same “swarm” of users that reproduced, distributed,  
15 displayed, and/or performed the copyrighted work. According to UN4, Defendants  
16 directly or indirectly shared, downloaded, and distributed a single unique copy of *Boyka*  
17 *Undisputed 4* that had been seeded to the torrent network at some undefined point in the  
18 past.  
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21 Defendants did not respond to UN4’s complaint. The Clerk of Court therefore  
22 entered default against Defendants at UN4’s request. See Dkts. #36-37. UN4 now seeks  
23 judgment against each Defendant.  
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26 **III. DISCUSSION**

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28 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 55(b) authorizes a court to grant default  
judgment. Prior to entering judgment in defendant’s absence, the Court must determine  
ORDER GRANTING IN PART MOTIONS  
FOR DEFAULT JUDGMENT - 2

1 whether the allegations of a plaintiff's complaint establish his or her liability. Eitel v.  
2 McCool, 782 F.2d 1470, 1471-72 (9th Cir. 1986). The court must accept all well-pled  
3 allegations of the complaint as established fact, except allegations related to the amount  
4 of damages. TeleVideo Sys., Inc. v. Heidenthal, 826 F.2d 915, 917-18 (9th Cir. 1987).  
5 Where the alleged facts establish a defendant's liability, the court has discretion, not an  
6 obligation, to enter default judgment. Alan Neuman Productions, Inc. v. Albright, 862  
7 F.2d 1388, 1392 (9th Cir. 1988). If plaintiff seeks an award of damages, it must provide  
8 the Court with evidence to establish the amount. TeleVideo Sys., 826 F.2d at 917-18.  
9

10       A. Liability Determination.

11           The allegations in UN4's complaint establish Defendants' liability for direct  
12 copyright infringement. To establish direct infringement, UN4 must demonstrate  
13 ownership of a valid copyright and that Defendants copied "constituent elements of the  
14 work that are original." L.A. Printex Indus., Inc. v. Aeropostale, Inc., 676 F.3d 841, 846  
15 (9th Cir. 2012) (quoting Feist Publ'ns, Inc. v. Rural Tel. Serv. Co., 499 U.S. 340, 361  
16 (1991)). Here, UN4 alleges it owns the exclusive copyright to the motion picture *Boyka*  
17 *Undisputed 4* and that Defendants participated in a "swarm" to unlawfully copy and/or  
18 distribute the same unique copy of *Boyka Undisputed 4*. These allegations were  
19 established by entry of default against Defendants. Accordingly, UN4 has established  
20 Defendants' liability for direct copyright infringement.  
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1           B. Default Judgment is Warranted.

2           Having established liability, plaintiff must also show that default judgment is  
3           warranted. Courts often apply the factors listed in Eitel, 782 F.2d at 1471-72, to make  
4           this determination. Those factors are:

5           “(1) the possibility of prejudice to the plaintiff, (2) the merits of plaintiff's  
6           substantive claim, (3) the sufficiency of the complaint, (4) the sum of money  
7           at stake in the action; (5) the possibility of a dispute concerning material  
8           facts; (6) whether the default was due to excusable neglect, and (7) the strong  
9           policy underlying the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure favoring decisions on  
the merits.”

10          The majority of these factors weigh in favor of granting default judgment against  
11          Defendants. UN4 may be prejudiced without the entry of default judgment as it will be  
12          left without a legal remedy. See Landstar Ranger, Inc. v. Parth Enters., Inc., 725 F.  
13          Supp.2d 916, 920 (C.D. Cal. 2010). UN4's complaint sufficiently alleges a claim of  
14          direct copyright infringement, and Defendants did not present any evidence or argument  
15          to the contrary. Additionally, the Court finds there is a low probability that default against  
16          Defendants was due to excusable neglect: Defendants were given ample opportunity to  
17          respond to the filings in this matter between the time they were served with UN4's  
18          complaint and the date of this Order. Finally, although there is a strong policy favoring  
19          decisions on the merits, the Court may consider Defendants' failure to respond to UN4's  
20          requests for default and default judgment as admissions that the motions have merit. LCR  
21          7(b)(2).

22          The Court acknowledges that a dispute concerning the material facts alleged by  
23          UN4, including the identity of the alleged infringers, could arise in this case. The Court  
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1 also acknowledges that the amount at stake may be significant depending on the means  
2 of each Defendant. UN4 seeks enhanced statutory damages in the amount of at least  
3 \$1,500 along with attorneys' fees of \$1,551 and costs of \$166 from each individual  
4 Defendant.<sup>1</sup> Notwithstanding these considerations, the Eitel factors weigh in favor of  
5 granting default judgment against Defendants.

7       C. Appropriate Relief.

8           UN4 requests entry of a default judgment against each Defendant providing the  
9 following three categories of relief: (1) permanent injunctive relief; (2) statutory  
10 damages; and (3) attorney's fees and costs. Each category is discussed below.

12           i.     *Permanent Injunctive Relief*

14           Permanent injunctive relief is appropriate. Section 502(a) of Title 17 of the  
15 United States Code allows courts to "grant temporary and final injunctions on such  
16 terms as it may deem reasonable to prevent or restrain infringement of a copyright." As  
17 part of a default judgment, courts may also order the destruction of all copies of a work  
18 made or used in violation of a copyright owner's exclusive rights. 17 U.S.C. § 503(b).  
19 Given the nature of the BitTorrent protocol and Defendants' participation therein, the  
20 Court finds Defendants possess the means to continue infringing in the future. MAI Sys.  
21 Corp. v. Peak Comput., Inc., 991 F.2d 511, 520 (9th Cir. 1993) (granting permanent  
22 injunction where "liability has been established and there is a threat of continuing  
23 violations."). Consequently, the Court will issue a permanent injunction enjoining

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<sup>1</sup> These fees and costs are sought against defendant Omelco. Plaintiff did not provide a declaration with  
28 the motion for default judgment against defendant Reynier, so the Court is unable to determine what  
attorney's fees and costs are sought from her.

1 Defendants from infringing UN4's rights in *Boyka Undisputed 4* and directing them to  
2 destroy all unauthorized copies of *Boyka Undisputed 4*.

3           ii.     *Statutory Damages*

4 Plaintiff requests an award of statutory damages in the amount of at least \$1,500  
5 against each Defendant for his or her participation in the BitTorrent swarm that resulted  
6 in the unauthorized download and/or distribution of the seed file containing *Boyka*  
7 *Undisputed 4*. Although the actual economic damages associated with a lost video rental  
8 are likely minimal, plaintiff correctly points out that Congress has authorized statutory  
9 damages in significant amounts to compensate for difficult-to-prove downstream losses  
10 and to deter future infringement. Los Angeles News Serv. v. Reuters Int'l, Ltd., 149  
11 F.3d 987, 996 (9th Cir. 1998) (quoting Peer Int'l Corp. v. Pausa Records, Inc., 909 F.2d  
12 1332, 1336 (9th Cir. 1990)). Under 17 U.S.C. § 504(c)(1), the Court may award  
13 statutory damages “for all infringements involved in the action, with respect to any one  
14 work, . . . for which any two or more infringers are liable jointly and severally, in a sum  
15 of not less than \$750 or more than \$30,000 as the court considers just.” The Court has  
16 wide discretion when determining the amount of statutory damages and takes into  
17 consideration the amount of money requested in relation to the seriousness of the  
18 defendant’s conduct, whether large sums of money are involved, and whether “the  
19 recovery sought is proportional to the harm caused by defendant’s conduct.” Curtis v.  
20 Illumination Arts, Inc., 33 F. Supp.3d 1200, 1212 (W.D. Wash. 2014) (citing Landstar,  
21 725 F. Supp. 2d at 921).  
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1 Copyright violations come in all shapes and sizes, from the unauthorized copying  
2 of a Halloween word puzzle for a child's party to the unauthorized manufacture and sale  
3 of millions of bootleg copies of a new release. While Defendants' alleged copyright  
4 violation is of concern in that it represents a theft of intellectual property, it is a  
5 relatively minor infraction causing relatively minor injury. UN4 has not shown that any  
6 of the Defendants is responsible for the "seed" file that made UN4's copyrighted work  
7 available on the BitTorrent network, nor has UN4 presented evidence that Defendants  
8 profited from the infringement in any way. Given the range of statutory damages  
9 specified in the Copyright Act, the Court finds that an award of \$750 for the swarm-  
10 related infringements involved in this action is appropriate. Each of the Defendants is  
11 jointly and severally liable for this amount.

12 This award is in line with the awards made by other courts in the Ninth Circuit  
13 and appears adequate to deter Defendants from infringing on plaintiff's copyright in the  
14 future.<sup>2</sup> Plaintiff argues that a significantly higher award is necessary to force people  
15 like Defendants to appear and participate in these BitTorrent cases. Plaintiff apparently  
16 wants the Court to raise the statutory damage award to an amount that is at or above the  
17 anticipated costs of defending this action. A defendant may, however, decide that  
18 conceding liability through default is the best course of action given the nature of the  
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26 <sup>2</sup> UN4 has presented no evidence that Defendants will not be dissuaded from infringing in the future. The  
27 judgment entered in this case, including statutory damages, attorney's fees, and costs, may be recovered  
28 by garnishing Defendants' wages and/or seizing and selling their non-exempt property. This is a steep  
penalty for having been too lazy to go to the local Redbox or too cheap to pay a few dollars for an  
authorized download. Plaintiff offers no evidence to support its contention that personal liability for a  
judgment in excess of \$500 is of no consequence to the judgment debtor.

1 claims and the available defenses. The “punishment” for that choice is the entry of  
2 default judgment and an award of damages under the governing standards. As discussed  
3 above, those standards lead to the conclusion that the minimum statutory penalty should  
4 apply in this case. Plaintiff offers no support for the proposition that participation in  
5 federal litigation should be compelled by imposing draconian penalties that are out of  
6 proportion to the harm caused by Defendants’ actions or any benefits derived therefrom.  
7 Statutory damages are not intended to serve as a windfall to plaintiffs and will not be  
8 used to provide such a windfall here.

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11 The Court will award UN4 \$750 in statutory damages for the infringements  
12 involved in this action, for which defendants are jointly and severally liable.  
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14                   iii. *Attorneys’ Fees and Costs*

15 Finally, UN4 asks the Court to award \$1551.00 in attorneys’ fees and \$166.00 in  
16 costs against defendant Omelco in this matter.<sup>3</sup> Pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 505, the Court  
17 “in its discretion may allow the recovery of full costs by or against any party,” and  
18 “may also award a reasonable attorney’s fee to the prevailing party as part of the costs.”  
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20 The Court agrees that UN4 should be awarded attorneys’ fees. Courts consider  
21 several factors, including “(1) the degree of success obtained, (2) frivolousness,  
22 (3) motivation, (4) objective unreasonableness (legal and factual), and (5) the need to  
23 advance considerations of compensation and deterrence,” when making attorneys’ fee  
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27 <sup>3</sup> Because plaintiff did not provide a declaration with the motion for default judgment against defendant  
28 Reynier, the Court is unable to determine what attorney’s fees and costs are sought from her. While  
plaintiff is entitled to the entry of default judgment, injunctive relief, and an award of statutory damages  
against this defendant, the unspecified and unsupported request for fees and costs will be denied.

1 determinations under the Copyright Act. Smith v. Jackson, 84 F.3d 1213, 1221 (9th Cir.  
2 1996) (citing Jackson v. Axton, 25 F.3d 884, 890 (9th Cir. 1994)). Because UN4 has  
3 succeeded on its non-frivolous direct infringement claim<sup>4</sup> and because an award would  
4 advance considerations of compensation and deterrence, UN4 is entitled to attorneys'  
5 fees.

6       However, despite counsel's efforts to allocate the fees and costs to Omelco, the  
7 overall fee request is problematic. Courts determine the amount of a fee award by  
8 determining a "lodestar figure," which is obtained by multiplying the number of hours  
9 reasonably expended on a matter by a reasonable hourly rate. Intel Corp. v. Terabyte  
10 Int'l, Inc., 6 F.3d 614, 622 (9th Cir. 1993). Courts may then adjust the lodestar with  
11 reference to factors set forth in Kerr v. Screen Extras Guild, Inc., 526 F.2d 67, 69-70  
12 (9th Cir. 1975), to the extent those factors are not already subsumed in counsel's hourly  
13 rates or the number of hours expended on the litigation. The relevant Kerr factors here  
14 are: (1) the time and labor required; (2) the novelty and difficulty of the questions; and  
15 (3) the skill requisite to perform the legal services properly.

16                   1. *Reasonableness of Rate Requested*

17       In the Ninth Circuit, the determination of a reasonable hourly rate "is not made  
18 by reference to rates actually charged the prevailing party." Chalmers v. City of Los  
19 Angeles, 796 F.2d 1205, 1210 (9th Cir. 1986). Instead, the reasonable hourly rate is  
20 determined with reference to the prevailing rates charged by attorneys of comparable  
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28       <sup>4</sup> Despite the entry of default, the Court specifically declines to enter judgment in plaintiff's favor on its  
indirect and contributory infringement claims.

1 skill and experience in the relevant community. Blum v. Stenson, 465 U.S. 886, 895  
2 (1984). “Generally, when determining a reasonable hourly rate, the relevant community  
3 is the forum in which the district court sits.” Camacho v. Bridgeport Fin., Inc., 523 F.3d  
4 973, 979 (9th Cir. 2008). Courts may also consider “rate determinations in other cases,  
5 particularly those setting a rate for the plaintiffs’ attorney” as “satisfactory evidence of  
6 the prevailing market rate.” United Steelworkers of Am. v. Phelps Dodge Corp., 896  
7 F.2d 403, 407 (9th Cir. 1990).

8 Identifying counsel’s hourly rate is more challenging than it should be. His  
9 hourly rate for “normal” intellectual property cases is now \$545/hour, but he has agreed  
10 to a reduced rate of \$350/hour in this case. Dkt. #39 at ¶6. In a similar BitTorrent matter  
11 involving another copyright holder, counsel stated that his reduced rate was \$450/hour  
12 (LHF Prods., Inc. v. Acosta, C16-1175RSM, Dkt. #71 at ¶7), which is the rate he posits  
13 is “reasonable and warranted in the Seattle area” in this case (Dkt. #39 at ¶8). The Court  
14 assumes, based on the fee calculation charts set forth in counsel’s declarations, that he  
15 seeks an hourly rate of \$350 in this case. This hourly rate is generally within the norm  
16 for BitTorrent cases in this district and is a reasonable rate for the type of formulaic  
17 legal work performed in these matters.

18                   2. *Reasonableness of Hours Requested*

19                   Turning to the reasonableness of the hours requested, plaintiff has the burden of  
20 documenting the hours expended on this matter and establishing their reasonableness.  
21 Hensley v. Eckerhart, 461 U.S. 424, 437 (1983). The Court will exclude hours that are  
22 “excessive, redundant, or otherwise unnecessary” and therefore not reasonably

1 expended. *Id.* at 434. Counsel has attempted to calculate the hours spent in connection  
2 with UN4's claims against each individual Defendant by dividing the total number of  
3 hours spent on collective efforts by the total number of defendants at the time the action  
4 was taken. Time spent working solely in pursuit of claims against an individual are  
5 allocated wholly to that individual. Dkt. #39 at ¶9. For Omelco, counsel seeks  
6 compensation for the following activities:  
7

Activity	Attorney Time	Legal Assistant Time
Review evidence of BitTorrent activity giving rise to potential claims	.4 hours	
Prepare complaint and supporting exhibits	.4 hours	
Prepare and file motion to expedite discovery	.4 hours	
Communicate with client	.1 hours	
Review Court orders	.2 hours	
Prepare subpoena and letter to ISPs	.1 hours	.3 hours
Review ISP response and prepare communications with Defendant	.2 hours	.2 hours
Review Defendant's "status and history"	.3 hours	
Prepare amended complaint and review	.6 hours	
Prepare, review, and file waivers and/or summons	.1 hours	.3 hours
Review file	≈ .1 hours	
Prepare and file motion for default	≈ .2 hours	
Prepare and file motion for default judgment	1 hour	
Total:	4.1 hours	.8 hours

23 These seemingly modest time expenditures mask the reality of counsel's fee request.  
24

25 Until recently, the BitTorrent cases filed in this district all proceeded in a similar  
26 manner.<sup>5</sup> The original complaints list Doe defendants, identified only by IP addresses,  
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28 <sup>5</sup> The Honorable Thomas S. Zilly has required certain additional disclosures or proffers in BitTorrent cases pending before him. See Venice PI, LLC v. O'Leary, C17-0988TSZ, Dkt. # 32.

1 and allege infringement of the client's exclusive rights in a specified motion picture.  
2 Groups of Doe defendants are named in the same complaint because they allegedly  
3 infringed the same digital copy of the copyrighted material by participating in the same  
4 BitTorrent "swarm." The nearly identical complaints are accompanied by nearly  
5 identical motions for expedited discovery. Once the Court grants leave to conduct  
6 expedited discovery, subpoenas are served on the ISP associated with the addresses  
7 identified in the log attached to the complaint as Exhibit B. Once in possession of the  
8 Doe defendants' identities, counsel attempts to obtain a settlement of the claims and  
9 files amended complaints against any non-settling defendants. Service, additional  
10 settlements, and defaults/default judgments follow, with the exception of a handful of  
11 defendants who are actively litigating the cases in this district. On occasion, counsel  
12 seeks an extension of time in which to serve.

16       Almost every filing in this cause of action was essentially copied from scores of  
17 other cases filed by the same counsel. There is nothing wrong with utilizing form  
18 documents to pursue identical infringement claims arising from identical activities. As  
19 has been previously noted, however, it is wrong for UN4's counsel to file identical  
20 complaints and motions with the Court and then expect the Court to believe that he  
21 labored over each filing. LHF Prods., C16-1175RSM, Dkt. #73 at 12. To arrive at his  
22 per Defendant fee request, counsel divided time entries related to specific activities by  
23 the number of defendants then in the case. When the relatively small time allotments set

forth in counsel's declaration related to Omelco are multiplied by the number of defendants, counsel is seeking compensation for an excessive number of hours. Counsel apparently spent 4.4 hours studying the log of infringing transactions and IP addresses that gave rise to this particular lawsuit.<sup>6</sup> He spent another 4.4 hours generating a complaint that is virtually identical to the complaints UN4 filed in other cases (not to mention the scores of BitTorrent cases filed on behalf of other clients). Altering the form complaint to initiate a new lawsuit is, at this point, a word processing chore: the preparer checks to make sure the correct plaintiff and film are identified, changes the number of Doe defendants in the caption, inserts the correct IP addresses in the section of the complaint describing the defendants, and attaches the investigator's log regarding the relevant swarm as Exhibit B. Charging 4.4 hours of attorney time for this task is unreasonable. Counsel seeks to recover fees for another 3 hours spent preparing an amended complaint that was identical to the original except for the caption and the correlation of the IP addresses with the subscribers' names.

A form pleading and motions practice such as this simply does not take the type of expertise or time that is normally associated with intellectual property matters. Nor does it justify the number of cumulative hours that counsel seeks here. Having reviewed the billing records and dockets in this and other similar matters, the Court finds that the bulk of the "legal" work in these cases was performed and compensated years ago, that these actions now involve far more word processing than drafting or legal analysis, and

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<sup>6</sup> This case was originally filed against eleven Doe defendants.

1 that the attorney time necessary to tailor documents to each case and/or individual is  
2 minimal. The Court will award 1 hour, at an hourly rate of \$350, to compensate UN4  
3 for counsel's time spent pursuing its claims against Omelco, and .8 hours, at an hourly  
4 rate of \$145.00, to compensate UN4 for legal assistant time altering pleadings, motions,  
5 and service documents. The Court is satisfied that an attorneys' fee of \$466.00 is  
6 reasonable and sufficient to cover the form-pleading work required by this case.  
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8                   3.     *Costs*  
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10       UN4 requests \$116.00 in costs from Omelco. Recovery of a pro rata portion of  
11 the filing fee and the individual costs associated with the third-party subpoena and  
12 service is appropriate.  
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14                   **IV. CONCLUSION**  
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16       The Court, having reviewed the motions for default judgment and the remainder  
17 of the record, finds adequate bases for default judgment. Accordingly, the Court hereby  
18 finds and ORDERS:

- 19                   1. UN4's motions for default judgment are GRANTED IN PART and DENIED  
20 IN PART.
- 21                   2. Defendants Omelco and Reynier are hereby permanently enjoined infringing  
22 UN4's exclusive rights in the motion picture film *Boyka Undisputed 4*,  
23 including without limitation by using the Internet to reproduce or copy *Boyka*  
24 *Undisputed 4*, to distribute *Boyka Undisputed 4*, or to make *Boyka*  
25 *Undisputed 4* available for distribution to the public, except pursuant to  
lawful written license or with the express authority of UN4;
- 26                   3. To the extent any unauthorized reproduction or copy of *Boyka Undisputed 4*  
27 is in Defendants' possession or subject to their control, they are directed to  
28 destroy it;

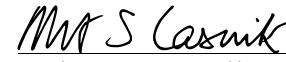
- 1           4. Defendants are jointly and severally liable for statutory damages in the  
2           amount of \$750;
- 3           5. Defendant Dimitria Omelco is individually liable for attorneys' fees in the  
4           amount of \$466.00 and costs in the amount of \$166.00.
- 5           6. No fees or costs are awarded against defendant Marlene Reynier.
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8           IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Clerk of Court shall enter judgment in favor  
9           of plaintiff and against defendants for the amounts specified in this Order.

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11           Dated this 14th day of March, 2019.

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14           Robert S. Lasnik  
15           United States District Judge

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